

Sept. 19 to

Nov. 28

1896

E. A. Goldman.

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NOTE BOOK

NO 69

TRADE MARK



Classification.
Didelphys
Diestolpes
Cariacus.
Sciurus
Pelamius
Muridae

Geomyidae.
Dipodidae
Hesperomysidae
Dasypodidae.
Leporidae.
Felidae.
Tremidas.
Canidae.
Muslitidae.
Procyonidae.
Sorexidae
Chiroptera
Primates.

Guadalupe
River collected)

After mid-morning rain
continued steady morning

After mid-morning rain
continued steady morning
about 10 AM I went
down to the river and when
I got to the bridge I saw
a large number of birds
on the ground. I took a
few shots & stepped out
onto the bridge. I found the
birds to be very numerous
all over the bridge. I
had to jump off to
tell, when the shot went
off, that it was a very
large flock. I had to walk

place situated in a native tree
bearing region. Beginning the
soil is a large tract of land
which is planted to corn
being usually. This year
it has made a complete
failure on account of the
drought. It seems to be even
dryer here than at Japan.
and the whole country is very
dry.

The vegetation at the
valley was very similar to
the Great Smoky hills at
the base. - Hickory, a few anti-
tropical evergreen species of
water-lau growing trees now
growing by base of them.

Paula early and we
left about 7:30 am
and took a direct
route home.

Thamnophis sirtalis

18

General Description,
of the

Whispering Woods
will -

July 2011

Calopteryx *virgo*

100

May, 1866. —

you will be pleased to find it
is a fine old tree, & large
bullets have been running
for about 70 years,
near Loughrea.

~~Following the edge of the land~~

Pinal de Amoles.

in a dense fog to try to get an idea
of the country. Below the road to
Zinapex a short distance and ~~make~~
several short ~~wide~~ side roads.
The country is evidently more rocky
and probably not so well watered
as the rest of Pinal de Amoles. Hence
the vegetation is not so abundant.
Very few cacti are found
on the old bed, water dry which
cacti are not abundant
most cacti are of that
kind. They are more abundant
and larger here but as they have
been cut off by the Indians
for the manufacture of charcoal

and the lines are the trees which
seem to offer most here to
such as I have had the
opportunity of comparing.

I sat up last night ex-
pected with anxiety and the
mist became thicker and soon
turned into a steady rain. I was
obliged to come in and spend
most of the day indoors. In the
front of the back yard the snow
was lying in thick drifts several
feet deep.

On Saturday morning I
managed to get home and
by noon all of the snow had
been taken by people and

~~Two Buffonian Horned Pans~~

~~of the Bedouine Phrygian~~

~~collected at Rhak as Lales,~~

Mr. H.

The railway sick yesterday became a little better today and

managed to get out a few trips

in the town.

Mr. E.

I am much better today, so is

running again - had a nice

and dry

run today.

Wrote up my notes
with help of colored maps again
but tomorrow back to the
train and to the west.

Wing,
With ~~the~~ ~~my~~ ~~friend~~ ~~but~~ ~~the~~ ~~boy~~
privately was in the fog along
the rocks at 7:00 p.m. on the
Team Long Island boat to get its
calf in the community low
tide of mice and was hav-
eling steadily - hissing and
roaring over the blocks.
Darkness was already gathering
and the poor little fellow
appeared to be very anxious.
Yonsette, before in
I had here a party invited
horses,
They all nipp'd him you
had near the town and
old as you like I am.

col.

~~Phainopepla nitens.~~

~~Poloptila caerulea.~~

Peromyscus. (l. sp.)

Skunks.

Didelphys

Canis latrans,

Felis rufus,

Putorius,

Cariacus.

Neotoma n. Oct. 14.

~~Spermophilus mex.~~

Peromyscus (medium sized)

Peromyscus (sm. sp.)

col.

Heleomys.

Bassaris.

Procyon.

Urocyon.

Didelphys

Lepus (cottontail)

Retrodonomys

Nephelis.

the right side of the river, the
left bank being composed of
yellow sand, which is
evidently derived from
the granite boulders.
The right bank is
yellow except on the first few
miles above the mouth of the river,
where it is composed of
a great deal of sand and
yellow gravel on the side of
the river.

<i>Phainopepla nitens.</i>	r
<i>Poioptila caerulea.</i>	r
<i>Ceryle caerulea.</i>	r
<i>Salpinctes obsoletus.</i>	r
<i>Pales spar.</i>	r
<i>Bubo.</i>	r
<i>Melanerpes</i>	r
<i>Chelidon cyathigaster</i>	r

Lagerstroemia has been left behind and very soon after leaving the summit the pines became smaller and very soon there are signs of very thinning. The blackwood pine on the hillside and vine don't stand far down the slope but No. 3939 extends from the top down to 700 ft. here it grows and Pinus comosa and Blackwood and Grevillea grow rather sparingly from 600 down to 750 ft. of which point the latter? No. 3939 becomes the principal tree. Below 700 ft. the latter gradually becomes scarce and gives way

to the pines which stand
down to about 6000 ft where they
are more numerous on the
gentler slopes. From point
of the mountain to the mid
elevation pines begin - the
new yellow cactus etc., the
sabres & shrubs are more
numerous & the tree species
do not extend much
beyond 7000 ft.

On a small running stream
fed by the head of the valley
the government has
erected an dam & the water
is overflowing in my field
in the creek bed which
was to be filled the water
comes from the same id.

~~On the way back from the village
I saw a small number
of deer foraging among the
scrubby bushes. The country
is almost bare, though a little
scrub remains. The country
is extremely dry.~~

Oct. 13.

Go out horseback to a ranch
about a league from town &
along the road to Yunguipan.
I sent out a setting of traps
here yesterday and reset
them today. The country all
about here is extremely
bare and mammals seem
to be very scarce too.

Vegetation. Yuccas (very large) Ceunus,
Cedar (Bequisquiajan sp.?) Lycomore,
Opuntias, Magueyes, Acacias, Agaves,
(Maguey de pulque) corn, Zaluz &
beans.

Oct. 18.

Traps yield some of the same
sp. of Rhomyscus collected yes-
terday.

Fand Snail. Found one this
morning fastened to the head
of a mouse which was caught
in a trap. It had eaten out one
eye.

Oct. 16.

Am trapping for mice with fair
success near the town.

Veg. Schinus molle, cedar No. 3940.
Former is found sparingly and
latter is uncommon only an
occasional tree is found along
the river.

Neotoma, Reeds on ~~leago~~ leaves

of maguey.

Oct. 19.

Have been working steadily in
the immediate vicinity of the town
since last writing. Trapping with
good success for mice along the
river. Pack up today and make
all preparations for leaving at 3.
A.M. tomorrow by the freight
carts for San Juanquitpan.

Rio de Moctezuma.
Mams. & Birds.

Poecyon (tracks)

Urocyon, "

Mephitis, "

Sayornis saya.

Palco sparverius.

Mimus polyglottos.

Scardafella inca.

Spirurus p. mex.

Buteo borealis?

Melanerpes albifrons?

Carietopos mex.

Zenaidura macroura

Salpinctes obsoletus.

Oct. 20. Rio de Moctezuma.

Leave Jimapan at 3:30 A.M. and travel through country almost identical in character to that about Jimapan until 11 A.M., when the carts crossed the Moctezuma river and stopped for the night at some ranches. We had made 7 leagues.

Veg.—Very similar in character to that about Jimapan all the way today. Here near the river cacti and especially several sp. of cereus are more abundant than at Jimapan. The country is very barren and rocky and crops can only be grown on the narrow, ^{alluvial} bottom.

Ixmiquilpan.
Mamls.

Neotoma.

Lepus. (Jack.)

" (cot)

Spilogale macrourus.

Peromyscus (3 sp.)

Perognathus.

Didelphys (gray sp.)

Pinguilpan.	
Birds.	
Circus cyaneus.	v
Melanerpes albifrons?	v
Zenaidura macroura.	v
Carduelis mex. Zone.	v
Pipilo fuscus.	v
Tach. aura.	v
Campylorhynchus.	v
Chondestes gramm.	v
Speotho c. hyp.	v
Corvus sinuatus.	v
Harporrynchus curv.	v
Spinus p. mex.	v
Pyrrhulas ocularis?	v
Dyrocephalus r. mex.	v
Famis l. ejeubit.	v
Phainopeplus F. Fairdi.	v

the latter place in many places the river passes through box cañons. The plains about Pinguilpan are mainly rocky and sterile crops of corn, beans, oats, alfalfa and buck fruits as peaches, figs etc. are grown by irrigation along the river.

Churches —. Churches are scattered about in great numbers all over the plain here.

I see the Jefe Político in the afternoon and later go out with a policeman to explore the country and set some traps. I found the country very rocky and barren. Animal life and was driven back to

<i>Blepharida erythrogaster.</i>	v
<i>Phainopepla nitens.</i>	v
<i>Mimus.</i>	v
<i>Icterus.</i>	v
<i>Sturnella inca.</i>	v
<i>Poliopelta.</i>	v
<i>Taleo sparverius.</i>	v
<i>Catherpes mex.</i>	v
<i>Melospiza lincolni.</i>	v.
<i>Callipepla squamata.</i>	v
<i>Cenacle cabanisi</i>	v

town without having gotten any traps set.

Oct. 22.

Spent mainly in setting traps and exploring the vicinity of the town.

Veg. *Lichinus molle*, maguey de pulque, *Mesquit*, *Yucca*, *Opanthad* & var. sp.) *Cereus*, (sub. sp.), Ash, corn, beans, alfalfa, guineas, pigs, peaches, *Neotoma*. Found signs of them today along ~~the~~ some cliffs where they live in holes and crevices and carry in more or less fragments of cacti to protect the mouths of their dens.
Oct. 23
Had very poor success last night with traps in good look-

ing places such as brush fences
with plenty of grass and weeds
growing along them. There seems
however to be quite a variety of
mice judging from the fact that
I only caught 4 specimens and
each belonged to a different sp.
Possibly the scarcity of individ-
uals may be due to the exten-
sive fields and weedy patches
along the river here which pro-
vide plenty of food and shelter
over a large area.

Oct. 24.

Have had very poor success here
so far, only a Didelphys was
caught last night.

Mesciahuala.

Oct. 29.

Have been collecting steadily with very poor success. Prepare to day to take the carts tomorrow for Taxcoapan.

Mesciahuala. Oct. 30. Leave Ig. at an early hour and after getting out of the valley in which that town lies climb pretty steadily but very slowly up. The difference in alt. is only a few hundred ft. between this place and Ixmiquilpan and one hardly realizes he is ascending when coming up here. We arrive about noon. In the afternoon I go out with a couple of fellow travellers and shoot a few doves.

In the evening we attend a "Baile"

~~Nov. 1.~~ Oct. 31. Playcoapan. Hid.
Leave Mesciahuala at 3 a.m. and continue to ascend so slowly that the ascent is scarcely perceptible. The road leads all the way over a nearly level plain flanked by low barren hills. The whole country however is richer than that about Tlaxcoapan. When nearly to Playcoapan the carts get stuck in the mud and do not reach Playcoapan until night so that I miss the afternoon train for Pula. Very heavy rains have been falling throughout this section of country during the past.

wk. and near Plascoapam where
the soil is soft and there are
many depressions now turned into
miniature lakes the roads have
become wellnigh impassable. A
very heavy rain fell yesterday - it
rained so hard that some of the
people were frightened thinking
that it was a water-spout. At the
same time the hail did great dam-
age over limited areas especially
to the barley which it ruined by
knocking the heads off.

Veg. Has become more abundant
since leaving Guigilpan and has
changed considerably in character.
This section has a more abundant

rainfall probably than Ixquilmpan. The mesquites and other desert forms of vegetation occur here the same as at Ixquilmpan but there is not such an abundance of large cacti and yuccas.

Soil. Here as there the soil is very thin and immediately below and cropping out in many places is the underlying limestone.

Crops. Corn, barley, alfalfa and temperate fruits with the never-failing pulque.

Plascoapan - is a small village buried in a large grove of trees mainly *Schinus molle*. Around the plaza are arranged a few

Nov. 1st Pula.

buildings and just back of these begin the houses surrounded by their patches of corn, barley, alfalfa and other crops. These are grown on lands which are irrigated.

Nov. 1. Pula, Hid.

Ship specimens today and take the train in the afternoon to Pula. only one station from Plascoapan. After leaving Plascoapan a short distance behind we began to descend rapidly to Pula and after beginning the ascent the large cacti and other vegetation found at Tzuniquilpan appeared almost immediately. The two places are situated on the same stream.

Nov. 2. Dolores Hidalgo.

Birds.

Quiscalus macrourus.

and as the fall is not rapid the country is the same in character at both places.

Nov. 2. Dolores Hidalgo, Guanajuato.
Left Pula at 11:30 P.M. last night and reached Celaya at 5:30 this morning changed to National R.R. and arrived here at 11:30 A.M.

Dolores Hidalgo is situated one league west from the station in a very barren country. The town is not large but is very compactly built up it being only a very short distance from the plaza to the edge of the town. There are two fine cathedrals and other good buildings. I saw today the house

Sta. Rosa

(10362)

Neotoma	v	Bat (Leafnosed) (10362)
Spem. mac.	10327	v Perithodontomys (10349)
Peromyscus (2 sp.)	v	(l. sp. 10313) (sm sp. 10334)
Perodinus.	v	
Procyon.	v	
Spilogale (10329)	v	
Mephitis	v	
Conepatus (10342)	v	
Rhomomys (10343)	v	
Throcyon.	v	
Cangs latrans.	v	
Sorex. (10358)	v	
Sciurus.	v	
Lepus. (10325)	v	
Felis concolor.	v	
Lynx rufus.	v	
Bat. (Long eared) (10362)	v	

From which Hidalgo gave the "grito"

in 1810.

Nov. 3d.

Complete preparations for making a trip out to the west into the Sierra de Guanajuato near the city of the same name.

Nov. 4. Santa Rosa. Guanajuato. alt. about 9500 ft.
Was delayed some time this morning and did not get started until 9 a.m. Arrived at Sta. Rosa at 5 P.M. after travelling a distance of about 25 mi.

The road today ascended gradually from Dolores Hid. to a small village called Capulin and

Sta Rosa

Corvus sinuatus. ✓
Junco cinereus. ✓ ⁿ
Palo sparrowius. ✓
Aphelocoma. ✓
Cathartes aura ✓
Cariamastra strata. ✓
Pipilo maculatus. ✓
Basilina leucotis. ✓
Pipilo fuscus. ^{is}
Spinus p. mex. ✓
Carpodacus mex. fusc. ✓
Catherpes mex. ✓
Prochilas rufus. ✓
Vireo. ⁿ
Geococcyx californianus ✓
Otiliogonyx cinereus. [✓]

also San Antonio de las Minas. To this point the country is a rolling plain usually rather stony and barren. Capulin is about 4 leagues from Dolores Hid. From Capulin the road enters the foothills and the ascent becomes more rapid. The altitude at Capulin is about 7500 ft. The ascent is steady but slow all the way from Dolores to a ranch at the base of the main range called Los Quinteros. The altitude here is about 8200 ft. and the road from this point ascends rapidly to the summit of the main ridge which it crosses at an alt.

Cyptonyx v
Psaltriparus melanotis. v
Parus meridionalis. v
Harpophryneus curv. v
Pipilo fuscus. v
Chondestes grammacus. v
Zenaidura macroura v
Pyrocephalus r. mex. v
Puniceulus mac. v
Melanerpes. v
Scardafella inca. v
Campylorhynchus. v
Sayornis saya. v

of about 9800 ft. After crossing this ridge the road begins to descend immediately and a few minutes ride brings one into the small mining town of Santa Rosa at an alt. of about 9500 ft. The Sierra de Guanajuato is a rocky range of mts. some 8 or 10 mi. across and extends in a N.W. and S.E. direction. Near Sta Rosa are a number of mines producing silver and a little gold. These ores are freemilling and the silver is extracted mainly by the patio process. The haciendas de Beneficio are all or nearly all at

Peromyscus. The common oak-woods
sp. found here have the habit
occasionally noted elsewhere in
mice of the same genus, i.e. They
occasionally partly devour those
caught in traps and make lumps
on the mutilated carcass. At this
locality a fragment of cotton which
had accidentally fallen from my
pocket was treated the same way.

Guanajuato.

Veg. — From Dolores Hidalgo
at an alt. of ^{about} 6200 ft. to an alt. of
about 8000 there is little change
in the vegetation. The principal
plants are the mesquites, Opuntias,
Magueyes, Huizaches and other
plants of the dry table land.
At about 8000 the vegetation chan-
ges abruptly. Small oaks and
Mangauta bushes are the prin-
cipal plants from that point
to the tops of the highest mts.
Well up toward the top several
other species of large plants are
common, among them the Alder,
Elder, Madroño, Thornapple, ^{Wildberry.}*

Pinecones do not occur here but are said to be found near the northern extremity of the range west of San Felipe. Near this point the range is said to end abruptly. I did not learn how far it extends toward the S.E. Eucalyptus trees have been introduced and thrive on the very top of the range. These ^{tolerably} nuts were once covered with a heavy forest mainly of oaks but it has been cut off until none of the original forest is left and the hills are now covered with a second growth forest of young oaks the largest of

Juncos cinereus. I saw one bird of a flock that were feeding in an open meadow repeatedly jump up on slender weeds stalks and bearing them to the ground with its weight feed off the seeds at leisure.

which do not exceed six in. in diam. and the people are already cutting them for firewood and for making charcoal. The manzanita is here called pinguine and the boys seem to be very fond of the berries. Of the oaks there are several sp. and probably two species or varieties of thornapple one with reddish colored fruit and the other yellow.

Nov. 5th 17.

Remain at Sta. Rosa working the mts. for several mi. in all directions. I made two trips to the country about the Cerro de San Miguel which is the

Dolores Hidalgo.

highest mt. of this neighborhood
and probably of the range. I
did not ascend to its summit
but estimated its altitude to be
10300 ft. I spent a great deal of
time in vain trying to secure
a specimen of the Scimus which
is found or at least used to be
found in these mts.

Nov. 18. Dolores Hidalgo.
Return here today on the back of
one of the most miserable old
saddle horses I have ever used.
The weather has been dry but
a heavy rain fell this afternoon.

San Luis Potosí.

Nov. 19. San Luis Potosí. Visited early this morning the house in which the priest Hidalgo lived and stood in in the windows from which he gave the "grito" in 1810. It is an ordinary window on the ground floor facing the street. In the room back of the window are the confessional and ^{several} numerous pieces of furniture used by Hidalgo. The house is a rather large one and of Moorish style.

Took the train at 11.35 and came on here arriving at 2.38 P.M.

Road Notes. Saw signs of Dipsodons spectabilis a short distance

north of Jesus Maria San Felipe is a very high point and high wooded mts. rise a few miles away on both sides of the RR. San Felipe appears to be quite a town. These mts. appear to be pretty well wooded well up near their tops, the trees are probably oaks. The town is about a league west or S.W. of the station. A large bare level plain occurs here and probably both large & small jumping rats judging from holes seen.

Jaral: At this point the plain is very sandy. High hills a few mi. away on both sides of

the R.R.

| Nov. 20.

Remain in S. L. P. preparing to ship specimens and leave for home on vacation.

Nov. 21.

Remain in S.L.P. and until 7.15 P.M. when I take the train for El Paso.

Nov. 22.

Spent on the train. When I awoke the train was near Ciénegas, Zacatecas, and this evening at dark we were nearing Sta. Rosalia, Chihuahua.

El Paso.
Pocket Gopher.
Dipodomys spectabilis.
Small Jumper.

Nov. 23.

Arrived in El Paso at 8:30 this morning. When I awoke we were nearing the boundary and passing through a very sandy regions. Dunes of loose sand extended in every direction. I take the train on the Southern Pacific Ry. for Maricopa, Arizona. Leaving El Paso we crossed the Rio Grande and passed through a sandy region populated by Pocket Gophers and jumping rats both large and small. It got dark shortly before we reached Deming.

Nov. 25.

Arrive at Maricopa about noon
and connecting with train for
Phoenix over the Maricopa &
Phoenix road arrive in Phoenix
about 1 P.M. Spend the afternoon
looking around the town.

Nov. 26.

Leave Phoenix at 9 P.M. after
spending a day looking around
there. Arrive at Maricopa about
11 P.M., and should have connected
with S.P. train at 4:30 A.M.,
but it was 9 hrs. behind time
so that I did not get out of
Maricopa until 2:30 P.M. It
got dark when we were on the

desert near Yuma. I

Nov. 27.

The train reached Los Angeles at 4:30 A.M. and I had to stop over until 9 P.M. I spent the day looking around Los Angeles.

Nov. 28.

Reach Alila early in the morning.



